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ABSTRACT

This booklet is designed to provide historical and cultural information about Blacks and Mexican-Americans and to give some perspective on other minorities in the United States. The following topics are included: (1) a historical timeline of key events for ethnic groups in American history; (2) a historical perspective on Black Americans; (3) biographical sketches of famous Blacks; (4) a historical perspective on Mexican-Americans; (5) biographical sketches of famous people in Mexican history; (6) tests/awareness surveys to be given on a pretest/posttest basis; (7) two word puzzles; and (8) answer keys for the tests/awareness surveys. (JW)

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GROW GROW GROW

Learn About Other

Cultures

REVISED

CALIFORNIA DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

Bakersfield City School District
COMPTON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
DEMONSTRATION READING PROGRAM
3211 Pico Street
Bakersfield, California 93306

SO015206

STRAIGHT SCOOP

The purpose of this booklet to provide historical and cultural information about Black- and Mexican-Americas for our students. It is also meant to provide some perspective as to the relationship of other minorities in the United States. The information and test contained in this booklet were derived from committee work that included parents, community people, students, and staff members. The test or awareness survey is given on a pretest-posttest basis.

Also included in this booklet is a historical timeline for both groups and selected biographical sketches of well-known personalities. This selection is meant to provide general information to both school-site student and staff members.

This booklet in not meant to be a total curriculum, but to be used as reference in addition to our regular mulit-culture program.

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ETHNIC GROUPS IN AMERICAN HISTORY: A CHRONOLOGY OF KEY EVENTS

1513 Juan Ponce de Leon landed on the Florida peninsula while on route from Puerto Rico. The relationship between Europeans and Indians north of Mexico began.

1519 Hernan Cortez, the Spanish conquistador, and a group of Spaniards arrived in the region that is now Mexico.

1565 The Spaniards established the St. Augustine colony in Florida, the first settlement organized by Europeans in present-day United States.

1619 The first Blacks arrived in the English North American colonies.

1620 The Pilgrims came to America from England on the Mayflower and established a settlement at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

1637 More than 500 Native Americans were killed by the colonists in a massacre known as the Pequot War.

1654 The first Jewish immigrants to North America settled in New Amsterdam to escape persecution in Brazil.

1683 German immigrants settled in Pennsylvania.

1718 The Scotch-Irish began immigrating to North America in large numbers.

1754-63 The French and Indian War took place.

1798 Federalist-dominated Congress enacted the Alien and Sedition Acts to crush the Republican party and harass aliens.

1812 The War of 1812, a war between the United States and Britain, caused deep factions among the Indain tribes because of their different allegiances.

1815 The first mass immigrations from Europe to North America began.

1830 Congress passed a Removal Act, which authorized the removal of Indains from the east to the west of the Mississippi.

1831 Nat Turner led a slave revolt in which nearly sixty Whites were killed.

1836 Mexico's President Santa Anna and his troops defeated the Texans at the Alamo. Six weeks later Santa Anna was defeated by Sam Houston and his Texan troops at San Jacinto.

1845 The United States annexed Texas, which had declared itself independent from Mexico in 1836. This was one of the key events which led to the Mexican-American War.

1846-48 A series of potato blights in Ireland caused thousands of its citizens to immigrate to the United States.

1846 On May 13, 1846, the United States declared war on Mexico and the Mexican-American War began.

1848 The United States and Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo that ended the Mexican-American War. Mexico lost nearly half of her territory, and the United States acquired most of the territory that makes up its southwestern states.

1850 The California legislature passed a discriminatory Foreigner Miner's Tax that forced Chinese immigrants to pay a highly disproportionate share of the state taxes.

1855 Castle Garden, an immigration station, opened in New York City. The antiforeign Know-Nothing Movement reached its zenith and had a number of political successes in the 1855 elections. The movement rapidly declined after 1855.

1859 Juan N. Cortina, who became a United States citizen under provisions of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, led a series of rebellions against Anglo-Americans in the Southwest.

1863 On January 1, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed the slaves in those states still fighting the Union.

1864 Nearly 300 Cheyennes were killed in a surprise attack at Sand Creek, Colorado. This event is known as the Sand Creek Massacre.

1869 The Transcontinental railroad, linking the West to the East, was completed. Chinese labors did most of the work on the Pacific portion of the railroad.

The unsuccessful Wakematsu Colony, made up of Japanese immigrants, was established in California.

1871 A White mob in Los Angeles attacked a Chinese community. When the conflict ended, nineteen Chinese were killed and their community was in shambles.

1876 In the disputed Hayes-Tilden election, the Democrats and Republicans made a political bargain which symbolized the extent to which Northern Whites had abandoned Southern Blacks.

Sioux tribes, under the leadership of Sitting Bull, wiped out Custer's Seventh Cavalry at Little Big Horn. This was one of the last victories for Native American tribes.

1882 The Chinese Exclusion Act was enacted by Congress. Another congressional immigration act established a head tax of fifty cents and excluded lunatics, convicts, idiots, and those likely to become public charges.

1885 A serious anti-Chinese riot took place in Rock Springs, Wyoming. Twenty-eight Chinese were killed, and many others were wounded and driven from their homes.

1886 The Apache warrior, Geronimo, surrendered to United States forces in September 1886. His surrender marked the defeat of the Southwest tribes.

The Haymarket Affair in Chicago greatly increased the fear of foreign "radicals" and stimulated the growth of nativistic sentiments in the United States.

The Statue of Liberty was dedicated as nativism soared in the U.S.

1887 Congress passed the Dawes Severalty Act which was designed to partially terminate the Indian's special relationship with the United States government.

1888 The Scott Act prohibited the immigration of Chinese laborers and permitted only officials, teachers, students, merchants, and travelers from China to enter the United States.

1890 Three hundred Sioux Indians were killed in a massacre at Wounded Knee Creek in South Dakota.

1891 Eleven Italian Americans were lynched in New Orleans during the height of American nativism, after being accused of murdering a police superintendent.

1892 Ellis Island opened and replaced Castle Garden as the main port of entry for European immigrants.

1893 Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii was overthrown in a bloodless revolution led by American planters. The Republic of Hawaii was established, with Stanford B. Dole as president.

1896 In a historic decision, Plessy vs. Ferguson, the Supreme Court ruled that "separate but equal" facilities were constitutional.

1898 Hawaii was annexed to the United States.

Under term of the Treaty of Paris, the treaty which ended the Spanish-American War, the United States acquired Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines. Cuba became independent of Spain but was placed under United States tutelage.

1900 With the Foraker Act, the United States established a government in Puerto Rico in which the president of the United States appointed the governor and the Executive Council.

1901-10 Almost 9 million immigrants entered the United States, most of whom came from Southern and Eastern Europe.

1908 The United States and Japan made the Gentlemen's Agreement, which was designed to reduce the number of Japanese immigrants entering the United States.

1910 The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was orgainzed.

A Mexican revolution caused many Mexican peasants to immigrate to the United States looking for jobs. Other immigrants came to escape political turmoil and persecution.

1913 The California legislature passed a land bill which made it very difficult for Japanese immigrants to lease land.

1917 Thirty-nine Afro-Americans were killed in a bloody riot in East St. Louis, Missouri.

A comprehensive immigration bill was enacted that established a literacy test for entering immigrants.

The Jones Act was passed by the United States Congress. It made Puerto Ricans United States citizens and subject to the U.S. draft.

1920 The Hawaiian Homes Commission was started to benefit the native Hawaiian. Very little of the land involved was used for its stated purpose.

The number of persons born in Puerto Rico and living in the United States was 11,811. That number increased to 58,200 in 1935.

1924 The Johnson-Reed Act established extreme quotas on immigration and blatantly discriminated against Southern and Eastern European and non-White nations.

1925 A large number of Filipinos began to immigrate to Hawaii and the United States mainland to work as field laborers.

1927 The Filipino Federation of Labor was organized in Los Angeles.

1928 The League of United Latin American Citizens was formed in Harlingen, Texas.

1929 An anti-Filipino riot occurred in Exeter, California, in which over 200 Filipinos were assaulted.

1930 The Japanese American Citizenship League was organized.

1934 Congress passed the Tydings-McDuffe Act. This act promised the Philippines independence and limited Filipino immigration to the United States to fifty per year.

1935 President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Repatriation Act. The act offered free transportation to Filipinos who would return to the Philippines. Those who left were unable to return to the United States except under a severe quota system.

1942 On February 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066, which authorized the internment of Japanese Americans who lived on the West Coast .

The United States and Mexico made an agreement that authorized Mexican immigrants to work temporarily in the United States. This project is known as the bracero program.

1943 White violence directed at Afro-Americans led to a serious riot in Detroit, in which thirty-four people were killed.

The anti-Mexican "zoot suit" riots took place in Los Angeles during the summer.

1946 On July 4, 1946, the Philippines became independent.

1954 The Refugee Relief Act permitted 5,000 Hungarian refugees to enter the United States.

In a landmark decision, Brown vs. Board of Education, the Supreme Court ruled that school segregation was inherently unequal.

The United Sates Immigration and Naturalization Service began Operation Wetback, a massive program to deport illegal Mexican immigrants.

1959 Fidel Castro took the reigns of power in Cuba from the government of Fulgencio Batista. After this, many Cuban refugees entered the United States.

Hawaii becomes the fiftieth state of the United States.

1960 On February 1, 1960, the sit-in movement, which desegregated public accommodation facilities throughout the South, began in Greensboro, North Carolina.

1961 The National Indian Youth Council was organized.

1962 Commercial air flights between the United States and Cuba ended. Immigration from Cuba to the United States became strictly clandestine.

1963 Over 2,000 people participated in a "March on Washington for Freedom and Jobs."

1964 The Civil Rights Act of 1964, the most comprehensive civil rights bill in American history, was enacted by Congress and signed by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

1965 With the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1965, Puerto Rican Americans were no longer required to pass an English literacy test to vote in New York state.

A new immigration act, which became effective in 1968, abolished the national origins quota system and greatly liberalized American immigration policy. Immigration fron non-European nations greatly increased after this act was enacted.

A grape strike led by Cesar Chavez and the National Farm Workers Association began in Delano, California, a town in the San Joaquin Valley.

Roldolfo Gonzales formed the Crusade for Justice in Denver. This important civil rights organization epitomized the Chicano movement that emerged in the 1960s.

The Cuban Refugee Airlift program began. Flights from Cuba to Miami, Florida were sponsored by the United States government. The program was terminated in 1973.

1965-68 A series of rebellions took place in American cities in which Afro-Americans expressed their frustration and discontent.

1966 Stokely Carmichael issued a call for "Black Power" during a civil rights demonstration in Greenwood, Mississippi.

1580 B.C. Kahmes and Kushites rules Egypt.

219 B.C. Hannibal of Carthage established modern military strategy.

1442 First African captives brought to Lisbon as slaves by the Portuguese.

1492 Some say that when America was discovered, one of the pilots with Columbus, Pedro Olanso Nino, was a black man.

1517 Bishop Las Casas made a plea that every Spaniard setting out for the colonies should be allowed to take twelve black people with him.

1538 Estevanico, an African with the Spanish explorers, reaches Arizona and New Mexico.

1619 First Negroes are brought to Jamestown as indentured servants. There were only 6,000 slaves in the colonies by 1700.

1688 Pennsylvania Quakers or Mennonites of Germantown make first group anti-slave protest.

1705 A Virginia law permits owners to list slaves as property.

1731 Benjamin Banneker, mathematical wizard and inventor, made a wooden clock which kept accurate time. This clock is believed to be the first clock wholly made in America. He also aided the city planning of Washington, D.C.

1741 John Punch Case - First Black enslaved by the court in Virginia.

1761 Slavery established as a legal institution in Virginia.

1770 Crispus Attucks together with 40 to 50 patriots confronted seven soldiers of King George III in the Boston Commons. The patriots attacked the soldiers with sticks and stones. The soldiers fired their rifles and Crispus Attucks, a runaway slave, became the first American to die for independence. This was known as the Boston Massacre.

1773 Slave Phillis Wheatley's book of poems is published.

1776-1781 Five thousand slave and free Negroes serve in the Revolutionary Army and Navy.

1781 The Northwest Ordinance bans slavery in all lands north of the Ohio River.

1784 Death of Phillis Wheatley.

1787 The Constitutional Convention protects slaves as property in three separate sections.

1787 Philadelphia Negroes, formed the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

1789 Benjamin Banneker joins a group commissioned to survey and lay out the District of Columbia.

1790 America's first treaty (with the Creek Indians) contains a provision requiring the return of runaway slaves.

1793 Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin.

1800 Massive slave revolt led by Gabriel Prosser is smashed in Virginia.

1808 The slave trade legally ended, but illegal slave trading began.

1814 Two Negro battalions answer Andrew Jackson's call to defend New Orleans against the British.

1815 Paul Cuffee, a wealthy Negro merchant, helps a group of Negroes reach Africa. 38 Blacks were taken back to Africa.

1816 U.S. troops are ordered into Florida to destroy a Negro fort.

1817 Birth of Frederick Douglass.

1821-1902 William Still was an Underground Railroad Leader.

1822 Denmark Vesey's conspiracy to capture Charleston is crushed in South Carolina.

1826 Harriet Tubman made nineteen trips into the South to lead over 300 slaves to freedom.

1826 Ira Aldridge makes London debut in "Othella".

1827 Freedom's Journal, America's first Negro newspaper, appears in New York City. It was edited by Jon B. Russworn and Samuel E. Cornish.

1829 David Walker's Appeal, calling for slave revolts, initiates a militant fight to abolish slavery in America.

1831 William Lloyd Garrison, relying on Negro financiers and readers, begins publication of the Liberator.

1831 Nat Turner's Virginia slave revolt is ended by state and federal troops.

1837 William Whipper, a wealthy Negro and civil rights advocate, calls for non-violent resistance to unjust laws.

1838 Frederick Douglass escapes from slavery.

1841 William Leidesdorff, destined to become a wealthy and noted Californian, arrives in Spanish California.

1841 Frederick Douglass joins the abolitionist movement as a speaker.

1843 Sojourner Truth (1797-1885) begins her anti-slavery oratory.

1844 George W. Bush leads settlers into the Oregon Territory.

1846 Free Negro Norbert Rillieux devises a vacuum pan that revolutionizes the the world sugar refining industry.

1846 Southern expansionists help precipitate a war with Mexico.

1847 Frederick Douglass' paper North Star starts publication.

1848 Lewis Temple of Massachusetts invents the toggle-harpoon so important to the New England whaling industry.

1850 James Beckwourth, a famous Indian fighter, discovers an important pass in the Sierra Nevadas.

1850 The Compromise of 1850 includes a strict Fugitive Slave Law that generates greater Northern resistance.

1853 Publication of Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe. Frederick Douglass' Rochester Address, "What to the Slaves is the Fourth of July?"

1855 John M. Langston of Ohio becomes the first Negro elected to political office in America.

1856 Birth of Booker T. Washington.

1857 The Dred Scott Decision. Harriet Tubman's daring rescue of her parents from slavery by the Underground Railroad.

1859 John Brown leads Negroes and whites in a futile raid on Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

1860 Lincoln is elected President; secession begins.

1861 Negro Volunteers are officially rejected by the Union Army, but by September Negroes have fought in land and sea battles.

1862 In September of 1862, anti-Negro riots, worst racial conflicts in American history, rock New York City, leaving hundreds dead.

1863 On New Year's Day Lincoln signs the Emancipation Proclamation.

1863 Anti-Negro riots, worst racial conflicts in American history, rock New York City, leaving hundreds dead.

1863 Large numbers of Blacks are now allowed to join the Union Army and Navy.

1864 Birth of George Washington Carver.

1865 As Negro soldiers and civilians demand the right to vote, Lincoln proposes enfranching Negroes who are veterans or educated.

1865 President Andrew Johnson of Tennessee comes to office determined to reconstruct the South without the aid of Congress or the Southern Negroes.

1865 Thirteenth Amendment abolishes slavery in the U.S. Fisk University founded.

1866 The Fourteenth Amendment, which made Afro-Americans United States citizens, was enacted.

1866 Americas first Civil Rights Bill passes over presidential veto.

1867 Congress divides the South into five military districts, insists on Negroes' voting on new constitutions and in all elections.

1868 The Reconstruction Act of 1867 directs Negro and white delegates to write new constitutions for the Southern States.

1870 The Fifteenth Amendment was enacted. It enabled many Afro-Americans to vote.

1870 Senator Hiram Revels, who served 1½ years, becomes the first of twenty-two Southern Negroes to serve in Congress from 1870 to 1901. He was appointed to fill an unexpired term.

1873 Negro war veteran P.B.S. Pinchback serves forty-three days as Governor of Louisiana.

1875 First Kentucky Derby has thirteen Negro jockeys out of fourteen.

1875 Blanche Bruce became the first Black to be elected to full term in the U. S. Senate.

1875 Birth of Mary McLeod Bethune, "cotton picker", educator, and White House advisor, built what is now Bethune Cookman College.

1876 Negro Cowboy Nat Love wins three contests in the Deadwood Rodeo to earn the title of "Deadwood Dick."

1877 Hayes Tilden Compromise that ended the Reconstruction Era by pulling federal troops out of the South. This was an election deal.

1879 In a great exodus, thousands of Blacks leave the South for Kansas and points west. They were called "Exdusters".

1882-1883 Jan Matzeliger invents a lasting machine that revolutionizes the shoe industry.

1890 The Colored Farmers' Alliance reaches a membership of one million.

1892 The Populist party, welcoming Negro votes, breaks the one-party system in the South.

1892 Negro journalist Ida B. Wells launches an anti-lynching campaign in Memphis, Tennessee, and is forced to flee.

1893 Dr. Hale Williams performs the first successful operation on the human heart.

1895 Educator Booker T. Washington delivers his historic speech at Atlanta known as "The Atlanta Compromise."

1895 Frederick Douglass dies. W.E.B. Dubois received degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Harvard University.

1896 In a historic decision, Plessy vs. Ferguson, the Supreme Court ruled that "separate but equal" facilities were constitutional.

1896 George Washington Carver joins faculty of Tuskegee Institute.

1898 Black troops rushed to aid Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders at the battle of San Juan Hill.

1900 Booker T. Washington begins the National Negro Business League.

1900 James Weldon Johnson's famous poem "Lift Every Voice and Sing"(1900) when set to music by his brother, James R. Johnson, became a sort of Black National Anthem during the early 1940's.

1901 George H. White of North Carolina, last Negro to be elected from the South, during reconstruction, leaves Congress.

1906 Death of Paul Laurence Dunbar.

1909 Commander Robert E. Peary and Matthew Henson reach the North Pole.

1909 Birth of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), organized by Negro and white reformers.

1910 Birth of the National Urban League to promote job and urban opportunities for Negroes.

1910 W.E.B. Dubois starts the Crises as the official organ of the NAACP.

1913 Death of Harriet Tubman.

1914 When the boll weevil destroyed the cotton crop during the year of 1914, Dr. Carver took the once neglected peanut and extracted coffee, paper, ink, shaving cream, etc. From the soybean he obtained flour, breakfast food, and milk. He discovered over one hundred by-products within the sweet potato.

1915 Booker T. Washington dies.

1917 Fifteen thousand New York Negroes march in a Silent Parade to protest the mounting number of lynchings and riots.

1919 W.E.B. Dubois organizes the Pan-African Congress in Paris.

1919 The "Red Summer". Twenty-five race riots erupt throughout the nation.

1923 Garrett A. Morgan invents the automatic traffic light.

1925 A. Philip Randolph organizes the Negro Pullman Porters' Union.

1925 A reinvigorated Ku Klux Klan marches forty thousand strong in front of the White House.

1925 Dr. Ossian Sweet successfully defends his home, in a white neighborhood, against hoodlums.

1929 Oscar DePriest of Chicago becomes the first Northern Negro elected to Congress, and the first of his race since 1901.

1931 America and the world follow the famous Scottsboro Trial of nine Negro youths framed in Alabama.

1933 President Roosevelt hires many Negro advisors who form a "Black Cabinet."

1934 Arthur Mitchell, first Negro Democratic congressman, elected from Chicago; still only one Black in Congress.

1937 Joe Louis, Detroit's Brown Bomber, wins heavyweight crown from Braddock.

1937 William Hastie becomes first Negro federal judge.

1939 Marian Anderson, denied a Washington auditorium, sings before 75,000 at the Lincoln Memorial.

1940 Benjamin Oliver Davis attains rank of Brigadier General in U.S. Army.

1941 A threatened march on Washington by Negroes leads to the first federal Fair Employment Practices Commission.

1941 Dr. Charles Drew develops the British blood bank system.

1941 President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802 creates FEP Committee. (Fair Employment Practices)

1942 Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) formed by Negro and white believers in non-violent direct action against discrimination.

1943 Detroit's anti-Negro riot disrupts the U.S. war effort.

1943 George Washington Carver dies.

1945 New York establishes first state Fair Employment Practices Committee.

1946 President Harry Truman appoints William Hastie Governor of the Virgin Islands.

1946 Jackie Robinson plays first base for the Brooklyn Dodgers.

1948 President Truman's Executive Order 9981 initiates desegregation of the armed forces.

1948 Ralph J. Bunche mediates Arab-Israeli dispute in Palestine.

1950 For his part in bringing peace to the Holy Land, Dr. Ralph Bunche is Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

1950 Dr. Charles Drew discovered ways and means of preserving blood plasma in what are commonly known as blood banks.

1952 National Fiction Award given to Ralph Ellison's novel, Invisible Man.

1953 Howard Thurman becomes university preacher and professor in School of Theology at Boston University.

1954 In a landmark decision, Brown vs. Board of Education, the Supreme Court ruled that school segregation was inherently unequal.

1955 A Negro boycott of Montgomery, Alabama, buses is led to a successful conclusion by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

1955 Marian Anderson makes debut as Ulrica in Verdi's "A Masked Ball" with the Metropolitan Opera Company. Mary McLeod Bethune dies.

1956 John Hope Franklin heads history department at Brooklyn College.

1957 President Eisenhower orders federal troops into Little Rock, Arkansas, to enforce court-ordered school integration.

1957 Althea Gibson wins women's singles championship at Wimbleton, England, and U.S. Lawn Tennis Championship at Forest Hills.

1957 Martin Luther King, Jr., and a group of Baptist ministers organized the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

1960 Four North Carolina college students begin a lunch counter sit-in; the movement spreads south and north.

1961 Freedom Riders testing desegregation of interstate buses are mobbed in Birmingham, Alabama. Kennedy administration provides U.S. marshals for protection.

1962 James Meredith, guarded by U.S. marshals, becomes first Negro to enroll at University of Mississippi.

1962 Intergroup Education Office organized by Berkeley Unified Schools under the directorship of Mrs. Jeanne Homquist.

1963 Civil rights demonstrations reach a peak in North and South. More than 200,000 Americans march on Washington to demand civil rights legislation and jobs. A. Philip Randolph was one of the organizers and leaders.

1963 Kathryne Favors takes over Intergroup Office.

1964 Rev. Martin Luther King receives Nobel Peace Prize.

1964 Demonstrations in New York City escalate the "white backlash."

1964 The Civil Rights Act of 1964, the most comprehensive civil rights bill in American history, was enacted and signed by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

1965 Partly in response to civil rights demonstrations, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 was enacted.

1965 The Meredith March leads to the "Black Power" slogan.

1965 Berkeley Unified School District recognized for their integration endeavor. February 5, six Berkeley Schools sponsor the first "Community Assembly on Negro History and Literature."

1967 Thurgood Marshall is appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

1968 The assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., ends an era of black non-violence.

1968 The Poor People's March on Washington unites many minorities.

1969 Armed Black students at Cornell shock a nation.

1970 The Nixon administration initiates a period of "benign neglect" of black America, cutting back funds for ghettos.

1974 Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong, great jazz trumpet player and singer, dies.

1971 Satchel Page becomes first black admitted to Baseball Hall of Fame.

Aldridge, Ira (1805 - 1873), leading Shakespearean Actor of his era. He received honors and awards from dukes, princes, and kings.

Carmichael, Stokely (1942 -), civil rights activist. Former field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; enunciator of the "black power" slogan in the civil rights movement, co-author of Black Power (1968).

Attucks, Crispus (1723 - 1770) runaway slave, ex-seaman, patriot. Attucks was the first of five men to be shot down by British troops on March 5, 1770. This famous incident became the celebrated "Boston Massacre".

Armstrong, Henry ( ), famed Negro boxer. He was the only man to hold three boxing titles at one time.

Augusta, Dr. Alexander T. ( ), First Negro commissioned in the United States Army Medical Department (1863).

Bailey, Herman (1931 -), modern painter.

Baldwin, James (1924 -), writer. In his writings and public appearances Baldwin portrays the Negro as victimized by the guilty imagination of the white people. He became a major spokesman in the civil rights movement in the 1960s. Among his works are Notes of a Native Son, Go Tell It To The Mountain, and Blues for Mr. Charlie.

Banneker, Benjamin (1731 - 1806), Negro astronomer. In 1789 he helped survey and plan the city of Washington, D.C.

Bannister, E. M. ( ), painter. He was awarded first prize for his "Under the Oaks" at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia(1876).

Bethume, Mary McLeod (1874 - 1955), educator. She founded Bethume Cookman College at Dayton Beach, Florida in 1904. She was appointed as director of the Negro Affairs and administrator of the National Youth Administration.

Bridgetower, George (1775 - 1860), violinist. He gave his first public concert in Paris at the age of 10.

Brooks, Gwendolyn (1917 -), writer. A Pulitzer Prize winner. Among her works: "A Street in Bronzeville" (1945), "Annie Allen" (1949), "Bronzeville for Boys and Girls" (1956), "Bean Eaters" (1960), and also a novel, Maude Martha.

Brown, James (1933 -), singer. A singer and interpreter of the big beat and soul music. He grossed over one million dollars and in 1966 was ranked second in the Billboard campus popularity--Dylan being first.

Bruce, Blanche (1841 - 1898), politician, Senator from Mississippi presided over U. S. Senate.

Carver, George Washington (1864 - 1943), agricultural research scientist. Born in slavery, he developed more than 100 different products from the sweet potato and extracted more than 300 different products from the peanut.

Caroline, J. C. ( ), the first Negro to captain a Illinois football team (1955).

Clay, Cassius, now known as Muhammad Ali (1942 -), boxer. He held the world heavyweight championship from 1964 - 67 before he was stripped of his crown when he refused to be inducted into the U. S. armed forces in 1967. He has since been vindicated and has regained the heavyweight title.

Davis, Sammy (1925 -), singer, dancer, comedian, and actor.

Davis, Benjamin ( ) military serviceman. He was the first Negro to be appointed as General (1940)

Dixon, Dean (1915 -) international symphony conductor.

Douglas, Frederick (1817 - 1895), abolitionist, orator, and journalist. Born a slave, through his books, he tried to apply moral and political pressure to end slavery without violence. His works included, "My Bondage and My Freedom", "Lectures on American Slavery", and "U.S. Grant and the Colored People."

Drew, Dr. Charles (1904 - 1950) a pioneer in blood plasma research, he discovered ways of preserving blood plasma in what is now called blood banks. Ironically, as the result of an automobile accident, he bled to death awaiting medical attention.

DuBois, William Edward Burghart (1868 - 1963), W.E.B. Dubois, scholar, spokesman, writer. Founder and president of the NAACP.

Dunbar, Paul L. (1872 - 1906), poet. Wrote many of his poems in dialect. His poems spoke of the lives of the Negroes in the rural South.

Gilpin, Charles (1878 - 1930), actor. Most noted for his role in Eugene O'Neill's play "Emperor Jones".

Griffith, Judge Thomas ( ), lawyer. He was the first Negro to be admitted to the Los Angeles Bar Association (1950).

Handy, W.C. (1873 -), musician. Considered to be the father of the "Blues". He wrote the "Saint Louis Blues."

Henson, Matthew (1866 - 1955), explorer. He accompanied Robert E. Perry in expeditions to reach the North Pole. On April 6, 1909, Henson, sent forward by Perry, became the first man to reach the North Pole, as he planted the American Flag on the "Top-of-the-World."

Hughes, Langston (1902 - 1967), writer of poems, songs, novels, plays, biographies, histories, and essays.

Johnson, Jack (1871 - 1946), boxer. He was the first Negro Heavyweight Champion of the World.

Johnson, John (1918 -), publisher. His publishing company, which publishes "Ebony", "Jet", "Negro Digest", and "Tan", the Johnson Publishing Company, is a very successful company.

King, Dr. Martin Luther (1929 - 1968), civil rights movement leader. His non-violent dramatic marches and speeches led to passage of the Civil Rights Act in 1964. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. He was assassinated April 4, 1968.

Long, Geoffrey ( ), politician. He was the only Negro congressman form Georgia (1871).

Louis, Joe (1914 -), boxer. He held the heavyweight title longer than any boxer of his time.

Love, Nat (uncertain), cowboy known as "Deadwood Dick". He wrote the story of his life: The Life and Adventures of Nat Love: Better Know in the Cattle Country as "Deadwood Dick".

Malcolm X (1925 - 1965), militant civil rights leader. He believed in the Black Muslims separatist philosophy. He was assassinated on Feb. 21, 1965.

Matzeliger, Jan (1852 - 1889), inventor. Among his inventions was the machine that revolutionized the shoe making industry.

Morgan, Garret (1875 - 1963), inventor. Among his inventions were the gas inhalator and the electric stop sign.

Muhammad, Elijah (1897 - 1975), Black Muslim religious leader. He believed in racial separation, personal reclamation, economic independence, and black unification.

Pietro, Alonzo (unkown), known as "il Nigro". He was one of Christopher Columbus' pilots on the voyage to America.

Randolph, A. Phillip (1889 -), labor leader. He organized (1925) the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Poitier, Sidney (1924 -), actor. He became the first Negro to win an Oscar for a starring role in the movie "Lilies of the Field."

Price, Joseph (1854 - 1893) educator. He became the president of Livingstone College, Salisbury, North Carolina.

Robeson, Paul(1898 - 1976), actor and concert singer.

Robinson, Jackie (1919 -), baseball player. He became the first Negro baseball to play for a major league club, the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Still, William Grant (1895 -), composer. He produced music for songs, ballets, symphonies and operas. His better known works are: "Afro American Symphony", and "Africa and Symphony in G Minor."

Smalls, Robert (1839 - 1915), serviceman and politician. He was elected to the South Carolina State House of Representatives in 1868, and State Senate in 1870. He served three terms in the U.S. Congress from 1875 - 1887.

Tanner, Henry Ossawa (1859 - 1937), painter of religious subjects.

Taylor, Samuel (1875 - 1912), an accomplished violinist, composer and conductor.

Tubman, Harriet (1826 - 1913), born in slavery in Bucktown, Maryland, she became a leader of the underground railroad.

Turner, Nat (1800 - 1831), a religious fanatic and leader of a slave rebellion (1831) for which he was tried and hanged.

Wanton, George Henry (1840 - 1915), the first Negro awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Washington, Booker T. (1858 - 1915), born a slave on a plantation in Virginia, he became a Negro leader and educator. He met opposition among many Negroes, especially W.E.B. DuBois. Washington's famous speech at the Atlanta Exposition, 1895, renounced equality for the time being, urged the acceptance of an education for the primary purpose of gaining a livelihood.

Wheatley, Phillis (1753 - 1784), born a slave, became of famous writer and poet.

Williams, Dr. Daniel (1858 - 1931), noted surgeon. He founded the Provident Hospital in Chicago in 1891. In 1893 he performed the first successful heart operation.

Wilkins, Roy (1901 -), social welfare executive and civil rights leader. He became a leader of the NAACP.

Woods, Granville (1856 - 1910), inventor. Among his inventions were the steam boiler furnace, the incubator, and the automatic air brake.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF FAMOUS BLACKS: LATER ADDITIONS

Armstrong, Louis (1900 - 1974), famous musician and ambassador of good will, known as "Satchmo."

Anderson, Marian (1908 -), concert singer. Marian Anderson sang throughout the world until her retirement in 1964. Operatic singer.

Arron, Henry "Hank" ( ), baseball player. He broke Babe Ruth's record by hitting more home runs than any other player in the Major League.

Bunche, Ralph (1904 -), educator, statesman, and political scientists. He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1950 for his peace efforts in bringing peace between the Jews and Arabs.

Chisholm, Shirley (1924 -), congresswoman from New York.

Ellington, Duke (1899 - 1975), composer and bandleader. He was one of the best known and most beloved bandleader and composer of jazz in the United States.

Evers, Medgar (1925 - 1963), civil rights leader, He was deeply involved with the NAACP; assassinated on June 11, 1963.

Farmer, James (1920 -), civil rights leader. Helped found (1942) the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE); wrote Freedom--When? (1968).

Hathaway, Issac ( ), one of America's outstanding ceramists and sculptors. He designed the half dollar issued by the Bureau of Mint in honor of Booker T. Washington.

Jorden, Barbara, ( ), the first Black congresswoman.

Marshall, Thurgood (1908 -), lawyer and Supreme Court Justice. He worked on the legal staff of the NAACP. He was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1967.

Parks, Gordon (1912 -), movie director. The first Black director, he has earned world-wide recognition for his superb work in both the pictorial news field and motion pictures.

Pinchback, Pickney (1837 -), politician. He was the holder of more governmental offices than any other Black man in history.

THE SHOCKING TRUTH MEXICAN AMERICANS: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

300 Mayan "Old Empire" established in Guatemala.

500 Mayan city of Teotihuacan was a great city.

800 Some natural catastrophe struck Mayan civilization, and the Mayas moved to Yucatan and rebuilt their empire.

900 Toltecs arrive in Central Mexico.

1200 Aztecs arrive in Central Mexico from the north and were told by their God, Quetzalcoatl, to build the city on an island where they found an eagle perched in a cactus devouring a snake.

1337 Exploring party discovered the God's prediction and established the city of Tenochititlan in the center of Lake Texcoco.

1492 Columbus discovered the new world.

1502 Montezuma became chief of the Aztec Indians.

1516 Last known recorded date of Mayan tribes civilization.

1517 Expedition led by Francisco Hernandez was first to reach and explore Mexico.

1518 Diego Velazquez sailed along Mexican coast in an attempt to gain knowledge of the Aztec civilization.

1519 Hernan Cortes, the Spanish conquistador, and a group of Spaniards arrived in the region which is now Mexico.

1521 Cortes, with the support of thousands of Indian allies, seized the Aztec capital city, Tenochititlan, and the empire fell.

1522-1800 Mexico was a Spanish colony called New Spain.

1528 Cabez de Vaca was the first European to cross the southwest.

1540 Francisco Coronado set out to explore the fabled "Seven Cities of Cibola."

1542 Juan Cabrillo and Bartholeme Ferrelo discovered what is now San Diego Bay in September and explored the California Coast as far north as Oregon.

1551 University of Mexico, first university in North America, was created.

1598 Juan de Onate of Zacatecas led 400 soldiers to colonize New Mexico.

1602 Vizcaino explored the Pacific Coast.

1659 Captain Alonzo de Leon brought settlers into Texas.

1687 Father Kino, a Jesuit priest, began 25 years of exploration and preaching in the Southwest.

1697 First mission was established in Baja California.

1749 Father Serra came as a missionary to Mexico where he lived for 20 years.

1769 Portola and Father Serra reached San Diego.

1770 Father Serra founded the first mission in California at San Diego.

1775 Padre Bautista de Anza marched from Tubac, Arizona to San Gabriel, California using maps prepared by Padre Garces the previous year.

17[illegible] De Anza made second overland journey to California.

1777 First pueblo at San Jose was founded.

17[illegible] Pueblo of Los Angeles was founded. Padre Garces killed by Yuma Indians.

1790 Alejandro Malaspina, last Spanish explorer along Pacific, mapped coast as far as Alaska.

1810 On September 16, 1810 Father Miguel Hidalgo sounded a battle cry known as the "El Grito de Dolores", which signalled the beginning of the Mexican revolutionary era that eventually resulted in Mexican Independence from Spain in 1821.

1813 Mexico began its war of independence from Spain.

1821 Mexico won independence from Spain.

1822 Empire of Mexico was formed. California came under the Mexican Flag after Mexico won its war for independence.

1823 Mexico became a republic with Guadalupe Victoria as first president of Mexico.

1836 Mexico's President Santa Anna and his troops defeated the rebelling Texans at the Alamo. Six weeks later Santa Anna was defeated by Sam Houston and his Texan troops at San Jacinto. Texas declared itself independent and formed the Lone Star Republic.

1845 The United States annexed Texas, which had declared itself independent from Mexico in 1836. This was one of the key events leading to the Mexican-American War.

1846 On May 13, 1846 the United States declared war on Mexico and the Mexican-American War began. The United States invaded New Mexico and California. The Bear Flag was raised at Sonoma, California. Captain John Fremont declared California independent of Mexico.

TIRED...

1847 Boy heroes of Chapultepec died defending a military college against the Americans in the Mexican-American War.

1848 James Marshall discovered gold near Coloma, California.

The United States and Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo which ended the Mexican-American War. Mexico lost nearly one-third of its territory, and the United States acquired most of the territory that makes up the southwestern states. The United States paid 15 million dollars to Mexico and provided fair treatment and protection for all residents as new citizens of the United States.

1850 California was admitted to the Union as a state.

1853 James Gadsden, representing the United States, obtained from Mexico, through purchase, 45,532 square miles of additional land which was rich in copper and opened a railroad route.

1855 Benito Juarez became President of Mexico and attempted many reforms.

1859 Juan Cortina, who became a United States citizen under the provisions of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, led a series of rebellions against Anglo-Americans in the lower Rio Grande Valley of South Texas.

1862 French, English and Spanish forces invaded Mexico and set up Maxilian as puppet emperor.

1862 On May 5, 1862, French forces that had invaded Mexico were defeated at Pueblo by Mexican forces led by Ignacio Zaragosa, a Texas Chicano. May 5 (Cinco de Mayo) is an important Mexican holiday also observed by Mexican Americans.

1864 Guadalupe Posada, great Mexican artist, was born.

1867 Maximilian was executed.

1876 Diaz became dictator-president of Mexico.

1878 The El Paso Salt War took place, in which Mexicans organized and rebelled against Anglos because of a dispute over rights to salt beds.

1883 Jose Clemente Orozco, world famous Mexican muralist was born.

1910 The social revolution in Mexico led by Carranza, Villa, Zapata, Madero, and Florez begins. This revolution caused many Mexican peasants to immigrate to the United States looking for jobs. Other immigrants came to escape political turmoil and persecution.

1916 United States forces under General Pershing entered Mexico in pursuit of Pancho Villa.

1920-30 Large Mexican immigration to the United States occurred.

1924 Congress established the Border Patrol to monitor traffic across the Mexican-United States border. This border had previously been "free".

1927 Cesar Chavez was born.

1928 The League of United Latin American Citizens was formed in Harlingen, Texas. Like other earlier Mexican-American civil rights organizations, the League stressed United States citizenship and assimilation.

1929-35 Thousands of Mexican immigrants were repatriated to Mexico, most without legal proceedings.

1942 The United States and Mexico made an agreement that authorized Mexican immigrants to work temporarily in the United States. This project was known as the bracero program.

1939-45 Many Mexicans returned to the United States to rejoin their families. Many Mexican-Americans fought in the U.S. armed forces and worked in munitions plants.

1943 The anti-Mexican "zoot suit" riots took place in Los Angeles during the summer of 1943.

1948 Community Service Organization was orgainzed in Los Angeles.

1951 The United States and Mexico made a Migratory Labor Agreement (Public Law 78) which established a new bracero program.

1954 The United States Immigration and Naturalization Service began "Operation Wetback", a massive program to deport illegal Mexican immigrants to Mexico.

1962 Chavez left CSO and organized the National Farm Workers Association in Delano, California.

1965 A grape strike led by Cesar Chavez and the National Farm Workers Association began in Delano, California, a town in the San Joaquin Valley. Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales formed the Crusade for Justice in Denver. This important civil rights organization epitomized the Chicano movement that emerged in the 1960s. The United States Congress passed an immigration act limiting the number of Mexican immigrants to the United States to 20,000 annually.

1966 Farm workers marched from Delano to Sacramento to protest working conditions. Senate sub-committee investigated the grape boycott. Members included Senators George Murphy, Robert Kennedy, and Harrison Williams. UFWOC formed (United Farm Workers Organizing Committee) out of the NFWA and became identified with AFL - CIO.

1968 Law became effective which set limits on immigrants to the United States from the Western Hemisphere.

1970 La Raza Unida was organized by Jose Angel Gutierrez in Crystal City, Texas.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF FAMOUS PEOPLE IN MEXICAN HISTORY

Bravo, Dr. Francisco (1910 -), physician. He opened a free medical clinic in Los Angeles in 1941 called the Bravo Clinic. Dr. Bravo has served three governors, several mayors and various federal agencies to help improve health, education and community life for everyone.

Carillo, Jose Antonio ( ), a member of one of the first families to come to California from Mexico. A delegate to California's first constitutional convention, he fought to keep many former laws and ways of life of the Mexicans. The California Constitution that was adopted was written in both English and Spanish.

Carr, Vikki ( ), entertainer. A singer, Vikki Carr has sung on many television shows. "It Must Be Him" was her biggest hit.

Casso, Father Henry ( ), priest. Father Casso was a priest and leader in the Mexican-American fight for better education and social justice.

Castro, Raul (1916 -), statesman and United States Ambassador to El Salvador.

Chavez, Dennis (1888 - 1962), a congressman, serving in the United States Senate for over twenty-five years.

Chavez, Cesar (1927 -), farm union organizer. Chavez is probably most famous for the Delano grape pickers strike, for his leading a three hundred mile protest march from Delano to Sacramento, and for his 25 day fast in the winter of 1968. He organized the United Farm Workers union.

Corona, Bert (1918 -), politician, social reformer. He held several offices in the Mexican American Political Association (MAPA).

Cortez, Hernan ( ), Spanish conqueror of Mexico. The Aztec emperor, Montezuma, believed Cortez was the returning god, Quetzalcoatl, and did not attack Cortez when he had the chance. This helped Cortez capture the Aztec capital. He was helped by 60,000 Indian allies, enemies of the Aztecs.

Cortina, Juan (1830 - 1894), soldier, adventurer, and guerrilla leader. During the Mexican-American War President Juarez made him a general in the national army.

Fernandez, Daniel (1944 - 1966), soldier. He received the Medal of Honor for service in Vietnam.

Galarza, Ernesto (1905 -), an educator, writer, and farm labor leader.

Garza, Eligio de la (1927 -), congressman. He was elected to the United States Congress in 1964, again in 1966 and 1968.

Gonzales, Henry (1916 -), congressman from Texas.

Hernandez, Roldolpho (1931 -), soldier. He received the Medal of Honor for services in the Korean War.

Hidalgo, Miguel (1753 - 1811), priest. Father Hidalgo was considered the Father of Mexican Independence from Spain (1810). Father Hidalgo raised the cry calling for independence--the famous "Grito de Delores"--on September 15, 1810. Hidalgo was captured by the royal government and executed.

Huerta, Dolores.( ), farm labor organizer and negotiator. She worked with Cesar Chavez in organizing the UFW.

Juarez, Benito (1806 - 1872), President of Mexico, the only full blooded Indian to become president. Juarez was president of a country at war; first a civil war 1857-60, followed by a foreign invasion, the French Intervention which attempted to put Maximilian on the throne in 1861-67. Died of a heart attack.

Lopez, Henry ( ), lawyer, writer. He is a member of the Mexican American Legal Defense Fund.

Lopez, Trini ( ), entertainer, musician. His favorite instrument being la guitarra.

Moctezuma II (1466 - 1520), Aztec Emperor. He was the ninth "King" of ancient Mexico, popularly called Montezuma. Elected Chief Speaker in 1502; wielded the power of an absolute monarch: commander of the army, head of state, and high priest.

Montoya, Joseph (1915 -), congressman. At age 21, he was the youngest man ever elected to the New Mexico House of Representatives. During his fourth term as congressman he was appointed to the United States Senate to fill out the term of the late Dennis Chavez. Montoya won his own seat in the Senate beginning January 1965.

Morelos, Jose Maria ( ), priest an independence leader. When Hidalgo died, Morelos assumed leadership of the movement. Like Hidalgo, he was eventually captured by the royal government and executed (1815).

Nava, Julian (1927 -), educator. Nava was a lecturer and consultant to the Compensatory Education Programs. An expert on the role of minority groups in U. S. history.

Raybol, Edward (1916 -), politician. In January 1963, Raybol took office as U.S. Congressman from California's thirtieth district. He has taken special interest in his work on the Committees on Veterans and Foreign Affairs.

Samora, Julian (1920 -), educator, writer. He recently edited La Raza: The Forgotten American.

Sanchez, George (1906 -), educator. He discovered the Mayan mathematical code. In the 1940's he wrote The Forgotten American, about the Mexican Americans.

Sanchez, Judge Leopoldo (1926 -), judge. He was elected to the Superior Court in Los Angeles in 1966.

Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de (- 1876), Mexican dictator and president, in and out of office eleven times. He was responsible for losing much of Mexico to the United States. He is not generally considered a hero of modern Mexico.

Serra, Junipero (1713 - 1784), accompanied Portola to California in 1769; founded the mission of San Diego and eight others in the ensuing 15 years; total of 21 missions, stretching from San Diego to San Francisco, founded by Serra and his followers.

Telles, Raymond (1915 -), soldier, ambassador. A decorated military serviceman, he most recently served as America's ambassador to the United States-Mexico Commission for Border Development and Friendship.

Teran, Carlos, (1915 -), military serviceman, judge. He is a Superior Court Judge in the city of Los Angeles.

Trevino, Lee (1939 -), golfer of notable fame.

Uriquidez, Maria ( ), educator. She is dedicated to keeping alive Mexican American contributions to the Southwest.

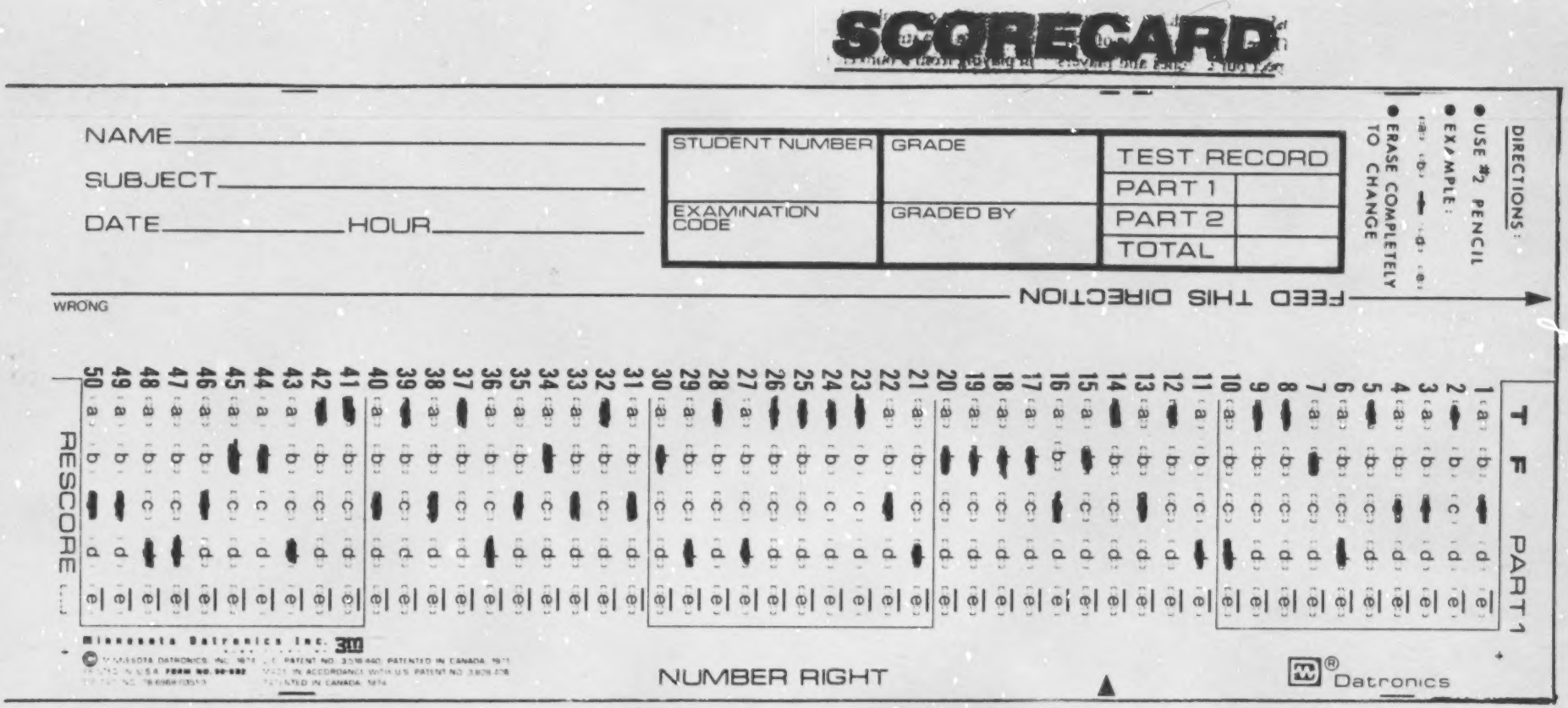
Villa, Francisco "Pancho" (1878 - 1923), guerrilla fighter and revolutionary leader.

Villanueva, Danny (1937 -), athlete. Danny has played football with the Dallas Cowboys and the Los Angeles Rams.

Zapata, Emiliano (1883 - 1919), Mexican revolutionary leader. Joined in the movement to liberate Mexico from the dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz, 1911. Repudiated Madero and formulated his own Plan de Ayala for agrarian reform. Later joined forces with Pancho Villa against the Carranza government.

Zavala, Lorenzo de (1788 - 1836) revolutionary. Zalvala joined the Texas Revolt that led to the formation of the Lone Star Republic in 1836.

you get something extra



Helpful advice

We use this answer sheet with the test corrector for speedy correcting. One side is used for the pretest and the other side for the post test. Even without the test corrector this would be a handy answer sheet.

WHAT'S GOING ON

1. Did the Africans know about slavery before they came to America?

   a. No, all Africans were free people.
   b. Yes, they heard about it.
   c. Yes, slavery was a part of African life.
   d. No, slavery was started by slave traders.

2. A major cause of the Mexican-American War was . . .

   a. the U.S. annexation of Texas.
   b. the battle of the Alamo.
   c. Mexican invasion of the U.S.
   d. the Pancho Villa raids.

3. The Sioux tribes, led by Sitting Bull, wiped out Custer's Seventh Cavalry at the . . .

   a. Wounded Knee Massacre
   b. Pequot War
   c. Little Big Horn
   d. Sand Creek Massacre

4. An indentured servant is a . . .

   a. slave.
   b. a free person working as a farm laborer.
   c. person who agrees to work for a specific period of time.
   d. a porter.

5. The court decision that established the policy of "separate but equal".

   a. Plessey vs. Ferguson
   b. Dred Scott Decision
   c. Brown vs. Board of Education
   d. Hayes-Tilden Agreement

6. The "bracero" program allowed farm labors into the U.S. from what country?

   a. Philippines
   b. Japan
   c. China
   d. Mexico

7. To what Indian tribe did Geronimo belong?

   a. Cheyennes
   b. Apaches
   c. Sioux
   d. Cherokee

8. What was the "5th of May" or "Cinco de Mayo"?

   a. Mexican Independence from France
   b. Mexican Independence from Spain
   c. Battle of the Alamo
   d. Mexican-Indian War

9. The Chinese came to America mainly as . . .

   a. railroad builders
   b. farm laborers
   c. munitions workers
   d. slaves

10. The leader of non-violent approach to civil rights who was assassinated on April 4, 1968 was . . .

   a. Charles Evers
   b. Frederick Douglass
   c. Ralph Anthony
   d. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

11. What does the word bi-lingual mean?

a. speaking both Spanish and English
b. speaking English only
c. speaking Spanish only
d. speaking any two languages

12. The United States usually treated its immigrants with compassion and understanding.

a. No, the U.S. often put severe restrictions on them.
b. Yes, the U.S. was a free country.

13. Who is/was Cesar Chavez?

a. a Mexican revolutionary leader
b. a congressman from Delano
c. farm union organizer
d. one of Mexico's presidents

14. The founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was . . .

a. W.E.B. DuBois
b. Booker T. Washington
c. Medgar Evers
d. Malcolm X

15. During World War II these people living on the West Coast faced internment in concentration-like camps. Who were they?

a. Black Americans
b. Japanese Americans
c. Mexican Americans
d. Chinese Americans

16. What was the significance of the Thirteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution?

a. Emancipation Proclamation
b. outlawed segregation
c. abolished slavery
d. guaranteed the right to vote

17. The Removal Act authorized . . .

a. sending Blacks back to Africa.
b. moving the Indians west of the Mississippi River.
c. sending illegal Mexican immigrants back to Mexico.
d. removal of the Chinese from the West Coast.

18. The invention of the cotton gin was significant because . . .

a. Eli Whitney was a Black inventor.
b. it caused a demand for more slaves.
c. it industrialized the South.
d. Indians grew cotton.

19. The "Spingarn Medal Awards" are given for . . .

a. Black prize fighters
b. Negro achievement
c. outstanding Black athletes
d. outstanding Negro composers

20. Which of the following items <u>did not</u> affect the Chinese immigrants?

a. Chinese Exclusion Act
b. Dawes Severalty Act
b. Foreigner Miner's Tax
d. Rock Springs Riot

MORE

21. Many immigrants came to the United States . . .

a. to escape persecution.
b. to search for riches.
c. as farm workers, miners, railroad builders.
d. all of the above.

22. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the . . .

a. War of 1812
b. Pequot War
c. Mexican-American War
d. Spanish-American War

23. The Repatriation Act of 1935 was designed to . . .

a. send Filipinos back to the Philippines.
b. return land to the Indians.
c. return former slaves to Africa.
d. send Japanese-Americans back to Japan.

24. The constitutional change that abolished slavery.

a. Thriteenth Amendment
b. Fourteenth Amendment
c. Emancipation Proclamation
d. Compromise of 1850

25. The Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution enabled . . .

a. many Negroes to vote.
b. Negroes to become citizens.
c. "separate but equal facilities."
d. granted citizenship to Indians.

26. "Exdusters" were actually . . .

a. westward migrating Blacks.
b. "dust bowl" farmers.
c. Chinese mine workers.
d. Sioux Indian warriors.

27. In a historic decision, Plessy vs. Ferguson, the Supreme Court ruled . . .

a. Indians could leave reservations.
b. Mexican immigrants could become United States citizens.
c. school segregation was inherently unequal.
d. "separate but equal facilities" were constitutional.

28. Malcolm X and Elijah Muhammad both believed in . . .

a. racial separation.
b. racial assimilation.
c. racial integration.
d. racial servitude.

29. Hernan Cortez conquered the mighty Aztec nation because . . .

a. the Aztecs thought be was a god.
b. he had the help of thousands of of Indian allies.
c. the Aztecs feared his horses.
d. all of the above reasons.

30. The first Black to receive the Nobel Peace Prize (for peace negotiations between the Arabs and Jews) was:

a. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
b. Dr. Ralph Bunche
c. Justice Thurgood Marshall
d. Senator Blanch Bruce

31. What does the word "barrio" mean to a Mexican American family?

a. their home
b. their town
c. their neighborhood
d. their native country

32. Who was the first Black member of the Supreme Court?

a. Thurgood Marshall
b. Ralph Bunche
c. Thomas Griffith
d. Frederick Douglass

33. "Jim Crow" laws were designed to . . .

a. integrate society.
b. desegregate society.
c. segregate society.
d. aid civil rights.

34. Who were the "braceros"?

a. Mexican revolutionaries
b. legal Mexican farmworkers
c. illegal Mexican farm laborers
d. Apache Indian warriors

35. The purpose of the Migratory Labor Agreement of 1951 was to . . .

a. establish "operation wetback".
b. permit the entrance of 5,000 Hungarian refugees.
c. establish a bracero program.
d. establish quotas for Philippine immigrants.

36. Who was Benito Juarez?

a. an outlaw
b. a California explorer
c. a Mexican general at the Alamo
d. one of Mexico's presidents

37. Who portrayed the great jazz singer, Billie Holiday, in the movie "Lady Sings the Blues", and lead singer in a popular singing group?

a. Diana Ross
b. Beverly Ross
c. Shirley Chisholm
d. Marian Anderson

38. Who was the great jazz man who wrote "The St. Louis Blues"?

a. James Brown
b. Jimi Hendrix
c. W. C. Handy
d. Matthew Henson

39. In 1866, the Fourteenth Amendment to the constitution was passed. How did it affect Black Americans?

a. granted citizenship to American born Negroes.
b. granted equal accommodations to Negroes
c. granted Negroes the right to vote
d. repealled fugitive slave laws

40. Someone who crosses illegally from Mexico to the United States is called a . . .

a. macho
b. bracero
c. wetback
d. bato

MORE

41. Which of the following was not a president or dictator of Mexico?

a. Miguel Hidalgo
c. Antonio de Santa Anna
d. Benito Juarez
d. Poferio Diaz

42. In the History of Mexico, what is the significance of September 16?

a. Mexico Independence from Spain
c. Mexico Independence from France
b. defeat of the Mexican dictator, Diaz
d. surrender of Zapata and Villa

43. Which of these Black Americans was not a famous prize fighter (boxer)?

a. Henry Armstrong
c. Jack Johnson
b. Muhammad Ali
d. Garret Morgan

44. The Treaty that ended the Mexican-American War and promised fair treatment and citizenship to Mexicans living in the United States.

a. the Gentlemen's Agreement
c. Treaty of Paris
b. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
d. "El Grito de Dolores"

45. Which of the following is/was not a farm labor leader or organizer?

a. Dolores Huerta
c. Cesar Chavez
b. Bert Corona
d. Ernesto Galarza

46. The Gentlemen's Agreement was designed to reduce the number of immigrants from . . .

a. Mexico.
c. Japan.
b. China.
d. the Philippines.

47. Which of the following is not a modern-day Black civil rights leader?

a. Roy Wilkins
c. Medgar Evers
b. Stokely Carmichael
d. Robert Smalls

48. The 300 people massacred at Wounded Knee were . . .

a. Negro slaves.
c. Mexican peasants.
b. Chinese miners.
d. Sioux Indians.

49. "La guerra de '47" of "la invasion norteamericana" refers to . . .

a. Mexican-Spanish War
c. Mexican-American War
b. Spanish-American War
d. Mexican Revolutionary War

50. In 1870, the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution granted . . .

a. Negro citizenship.
c. Negro right to vote.
b. Mexican citizenship.
d. Mexican right to vote.

Match These Famous People With the Phrase That BEST Describes Them.

1.	___	Muhammad Ali	A	Apache Warrior
2.	___	Sitting Bull	B	Publisher
3.	___	Junipero Serra	C	1st Black Nobel Peace Prize Winner
4.	___	Nat Love	D	Defeated Aztecs
5.	___	Charles Drew	E	North Pole Explorer
6.	___	Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.	F	Led Virginia slave revolt
7.	___	Hernan Cortez	G	Defeated Santa Anna
8.	___	W.E.B. DuBois	H	Farm labor organizer with Chavez
9.	___	Jackie Robinson	I	Called for "Black Power"
10.	___	Nat Turner	J	Father of Mexican independence
11.	___	Emiliano Zapata	K	Believed in separatist philosophy
12.	___	Thurgood Marshall	L	Supreme Court Justice
13.	___	Geronimo	M	Cassius Clay, boxer
14.	___	John Johnson	N	President of Mexico
15.	___	Ralph Bunche	O	Blood plasma
16.	___	Harriet Tubman	P	Founder of Crusade for Justice
17.	___	Miguel Hidalgo	Q	Organized United Farm Workers union
18.	___	Dolores Huerta	R	Founded missions in California
19.	___	Sam Houston	S	Sioux, defeated Custer
20.	___	Cesar Chavez	T	Concert singer
21.	___	Marian Anderson	U	Cowboy known as "Deadwood Dick"
22.	___	Benito Juarez	V	Baseball player, 1st in Major Leagues
23.	___	Elijah Muhammad	W	Mexican revolutionary leader
24.	___	Roldolfo Gonzales	X	Non-violent civil rights leader
25.	___	Matthew Henson	Y	Underground railroad conductor
26.	___	Stokely Carmichael	Z	Founder of NAACP

BE COOL

JIGSAW: SOUL language

1. The phrase "dropping dimes" means . . .

   a. gambling
   b. using drugs
   c. squealing or tattling
   d. calling for a date

2. A nice looking girl is a . . .

   a. sister
   b. mama
   c. foxy mama
   d. a jam

3. The terms low rider, load, and coop refer to:

   a. cycles
   b. cars
   c. dudes
   d. jams

4. The term "turkey" means . . .

   a. a clean dude
   b. a messed-up person
   c. that's dead
   d. blood

5. When a person disagrees with someone, an idea, or a happening he may say . . .

   a. that's dead
   b. that's cool
   c. what's going down
   d. I can dig it

6. The term "blood" refers to . . .

   a. a friend
   b. an enemy
   c. a friend or enemy
   d. foxy mama

7. A chicken-head is a . . .

   a. dud
   b. dude
   c. girl
   d. turkey

8. "Going down" means . . .

   a. what's happening
   b. that's dead
   c. I can dig it
   d. dancing

9. The Spanish word "chanti" means . . .

   a. home
   b. neighborhood
   c. illegal aliens
   d. strike

10. A "bato" is a . . .

    a. wetback
    b. dude
    c. car
    d. sniffer

11. A "handkerchief head" is . . .

a. a cool cat
b. a porter
c. an Uncle Tom
d. a preacher

12. Which word is most out of place here?

a. blood
b. gray
c. spook
d. black

13. A "gas head" is a person who has a . . .

a. fast-moving car
b. "process"
c. long jail record for arson
d. habit of stealing cars

14. "Bo Diddley" is a . . .

a. game for children
b. down-home singer
c. down-home cheap wine
d. new dance

15. If a pimp is uptight with a woman who gets state aid, what does he mean when he talks about "Mother's Day"?

a. the second Sunday in May
b. third Sunday in June
c. first of every Month
d. first and fifteenth of every month

16. If a man is called "blood" then he is a . . .

a. fighter
b. Mexican American
c. Negro
d. Redman or Indian

17. If you throw the dice and seven is showing on the top, what is facing down?

a. seven
b. boxcars
c. snake eyes
d. little Joes

18. The term "mellow pluck" refers to . . .

a. an easy-going person
b. a loose woman
c. very good wine
d. some excellent food

19. If a person says, "I've blown my wig," he's . . .

a. becoming intoxicated
b. outasight
c. having his hair styled
d. becoming very angry at someone

20. If a person Highsigns you, he . . .

a. is looking for a fight
b. gives you an obscene gesture
c. ignores you
d. gives you the brother handshake

THE PUT-ON Is there an answer?

CAN YOU TELL WHAT IS BEING SAID IN THESE SENTENCES?

A. Hey man, let's lay down to Mary's flat and grease, cause she really knows how to get it together.

B. I went to Joe's crib to shoot some bones. While I was doing it to him he brought out some foul bush that really made me blow my cool, and I started trippin'.

C. Did you check Adam's hog? The dude has a white on white in white with white. Ain't he foul. I talk to the cat but he was just too cool. He tried to highsign me.

D. Did you make it to Paul's gig last night? It was outasight. They had goopgobbs of bitches and they were all fine back. You know I macked on in, maintaining all the time.

E. I went to Do-City and gat a bad do. The place was full of cats getting their mops gassed.

F. Man, I saw this fine who! She sure was freaky. I checked her out for days. She had her stuff together on the mind side. On the quiet side I wanted to dent her mind.

G. Man, this sure is some mellow pluck. I feel like somebody is blown my wig. It's too too much.

H. Saturday, while I was standing on "the Ave.," this player sheened by in his outasight hog with a bad skypiece and uptight threads with some too much gators. It's obvious that he has his game together. He told this cat to lay dead or he was going to get his hat brought to him. The dude was bold. He kept fat-moufin', trying to style in front of the fellows. Everybody knew his front was weak.

FOR THE RECORD

INTERPRETATION OF SOUL LANGUAGE:

A. Let's go over to Mary's house and eat because she's a good cook.

B. I went to Joe's house to play dice. While I was beating him at dice, he brought out some good marijuana that made me lose my power of concentration and my mind began to wander.

C. Did you see Adam's Cadillac? It is a white Cadillac El Dorado with white interior, whitewall tires, and a white woman inside. Isn't he to be admired (or despised). I tried talking to Adam, but he was reluctant to recognize me. He acted as if he didn't even see me.

D. Did you go to Paul's party last night? It was a very nice party. There were many nice looking girls there. I made a very casual but smart entrance.

E. I went to the Do-City barbershop in San Francisco and got my hair marcelled (processed). It looked nice. The barbershop was filled with people doing the same.

F. I saw this lovely looking woman. She was very stunning. I gazed at her for minutes. From our short conversation, she appeared to be very intelligent. Without being too overt, I wanted to make an impression on her.

G. This is very good wine. I'm becoming intoxicated. It's really, really, really good wine.

H. Saturday, while standing on Sacramento Street in Berkeley, a pimp drove by in his beautiful Cadillac El Dorado, dressed very stunningly in a hat, very smart clothes, and a pair of genuine alligator shoes. It was obvious by his appearance and mode of dress--as well as by the type of automobile he was driving--that he was a very good businessman. He told a fellow that was annoying him to stop disturbing him or he would kill him. The fellow continued with his obnoxious behavior despite the warning, trying to show off in front of his peer group. But they all knew he was phony.

Decisions...decisions... Make your decision

TRUE **OR** FALSE

___ 1. More than 500 Native Americans (Indians) were killed in the Pequot War.

___ 2. Nat Love was a Black cowboy called "Deadwood Dick."

___ 3. Sam Houston defeated Santa Anna at San Jacinto.

___ 4. Nearly 300 Cheyenne were killed at the Sand Creek Massacre.

___ 5. Sitting Bull led the Siuox against Custer at Little Big Horn.

___ 6. The Scott Act prohibited the immigration of Chinese laborers.

___ 7. Three hundred Sioux were killed at Wounded Knee.

___ 8. The NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) was founded by W.E.B. DuBois.

___ 9. The Tydings-McDuffe Act limited Filipino immigration.

___ 10. The "zoot suit" riots of 1943 in Los Angeles, were directed against Mexican Americans.

___ 11. Cesar Chavez led the Delano to Scaramento farm labor march.

___ 12. The Foreigner Miner's Tax was discriminatory, forcing Chinese immigrants to pay disproportionately high state taxes.

___ 13. The Hayes-Tilden deal removing U.S. troops from the South, showed how the North abandoned the Southern Blacks.

___ 14. Congress passed an immigration act that excluded lunatics, convicts, idiots, and those likely to become public charges.

___ 15. The surrender of Geronimo in 1886 marked the defeat of the Southwest tribes.

___ 16. Ellis Island and Castle Garden were points of entry for European immigrants.

___ 17. Under the Treaty of Paris, the U.S. acquired Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines from Spain.

___ 18. The Brown vs. Boars of Education decision ruled that school segregation was inherently unequal.

___ 19. During Operation Wetback, thousands of Mexican immigrants were deported to Mexico.

___ 20. Executive Order 9066 authorized internment of Japanese Americans who lived on the West Coast.

STRAIGHT SCOOP

KEY FOR MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. c	6. d	11. d	16. c	21. d
2. a	7. b	12. a	17. b	22. c
3. c	8. a	13. c	18. b	23. a
4. c	9. a	14. a	19. b	24. a
5. a	10. d	15. b	20. b	25. a

26. a	31. c	36. d	41. a	46. c
27. d	32. a	37. a	42. a	47. d
28. a	33. c	38. c	43. d	48. d
29. d	34. b	39. a	44. b	49. c
30. b	35. c	40. c	45. b	50. c

KEY FOR MATCHING QUESTIONS:

1. M	6. X	11. W	16. Y	21. T
2. S	7. D	12. L	17. J	22. N
3. R	8. Z	13. A	18. H	23. K
4. U	9. V	14. B	19. G	24. P
5. O	10. F	15. C	20. Q	25. E
				26. I

KEY FOR TRUE OR FALSE QUESTIONS:

All Questions Are <u>TRUE</u>.

KEY FOR SOUL LANGUAGE QUESTIONS:

1. c	6. c	11. c	16. c
2. c	7. c	12. b	17. a
3. b	8. a	13. b	18. c
4. b	9. a	14. b	19. a
5. a	10. b	15. d	20. c

THE SHOCKING TRUTH

Letting The Good Times Roll

FAMOUS PEOPLE IN MEXICAN HISTORY

V J U A R E Z A V V T T E L E S S R
I U A N C O R T E Z I L O L E E A A
L A N M N A L S S A C L G L L R M Y
M R N A U A T L S A A I L S L R O B
O E A A C Z R I I R Z V A A E A M O
N H A T A E E E E R R T D M T R O L
T U T N C H V T T S A C I O A E R V
O E N A O C I A N P G C H R L S E I
Y R A S R N N I A O Z A V A A I L L
A T S H T A O Z V O M L L I V L O A
V A L L I S V I A N O R O C A E S L
C O R T N A L A A T A P P A Z E Z I
A L A G A L A R Z A T E L L E S L V

How many can you locate? Only their last names are listed. Circle them as you find them. Their names may be found across, up and down, forward and backward, or diagonally. GOOD LUCK

CARILLO, Jose
CASSO, Father Henry
CHAVEZ, Cesar
CORONA, Bert
CORTEZ, Hernan
CORTINA, Juan
GALARZA, Ernesto
GARZA, Eligio de la
HIDALGO, Miguel
HUERTA, Dolores
JUAREZ, Benito
MONTEZUMA
MONTOYA, Joseph
MORELOS, Jose
NAVA, Julian
RAYBOL, Edward
SAMORA, Julain
SANCHEZ, George
SANTA ANNA, Antonio
SERRA, Junipero
TELLES, Raymond
TERAN, Carlos
TREVINO, Lee
VILLA, Francisco "Pancho"
ZAPATA, Emiliano
ZAVALA, Lorenzo de

TENSION RELIEVERS

FAMOUS BLACK AMERICANS

A S A L G U O D Y B H P L O D N A R C D
E K S I O B U D E F G I L L D A V I S H
P C E H I R I I L L G N O R T S M R A T
L U C I E L P L T U B M A N R D B N U I
B T U V O B L I A U S P A J B R D A E D
O T R G E A R I E A R N G R O Y U D G E
S A B E R N A T H Y Y N O O S E N W D R
C P A G E N L H W P I O E E P H B H I E
O O L A S E B L A K K N H R C C A H R M
T D D O U K I N G S G G L A S N R L D R
T C W R I E S P H T U R T U S U O E L E
S T I L L R B E T H U M E A U B L L A V
A L N O T G N I H S A W P E F F U C A J

How many can you locate. Only their last names are listed. Circle them as you find them. Their names may be found across, up and down, forward and backward, or diagonally. GOOD LUCK!

RANDOLPH, A. Phillip
ATTUCKS, Crispus
DOUGLAS, Fredrick
CARVER, George Washington
ABERNATHY, Rev. Ralph
BALDWIN, James
BRUCE, Blanche
WHEATLEY, Phillis
BANNEKER, Benjamin
TURNER, Nat
TUBMAN, Harriet
WASHINGTON, Booker T.
MARSHALL, Thurgood
KING JR., Martin Luther
BROOKS, Gwendolyn

ALI, Muhammad
DUBOIS, W. E. B.
HUGHES, Langston
PAGE, Satchel
TRUTH, Sojourner
BUNCHE, Ralph
ALDRIDGE, Ira
BETHUME, Mary McLeod
DUNBAR, Paul L.
HANDY, W. C.
STILL, William Grant
ARMSTRONG, Louis
SCOTT, Dred
MEREDITH, James
CUFFE, Paul

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